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[31-2]

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44, OLD BOND STREET, W.

[101]

## SEA SUPREMACY.

SHIPOWNERS ON THE "BLOCKADE."

INSURANCE SCHEME BENEFITS.

The effect of the war on the mercantile marine, the work of the British and Allied Fleets, the relation between shipowners and the Government, the war risk insurance scheme, and the rise in freights were among the subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, which was held on February 26th at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool-street, E.C.

Mr. J. H. Warrack, Leith, the retiring president, said that shipowners were greatly indebted to the Government for the war risks insurance scheme, which had effectively seconded the efforts of the Navy in enabling the mercantile marine to pursue its calling without serious interruption. In some quarters it was contended that the rates of premium under the Government scheme might be further reduced. His view was that until the present developments of the Germans in British waters were ascertained more fully, the subject should not be pressed. If in the long run a large surplus was accumulated, shipowners could go to the President of the Board of Trade and ask for a rebate on those premiums.

He thought the shipowners could justly claim they had done their part, in return for the good services of the Government. They had provided over 1,200 steamers for the transport of troops and munitions of war, and that, too, without a mishap of any kind and at exceedingly moderate rates of remuneration. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, the new president, said that when they last met at international Conference had just concluded its labours in London, and the resulting Convention prescribed with elaborate minuteness the appliances and safeguards which the Conference judged most effective to secure safety of life at sea. By a contrast grimly ironic nine out of the 16 States which sent delegates were now engaged in the bloodiest war in history, a war furiously provoked by the State which, having played not the least prominent part in its assembly, demonstrated its genuine humanity by the destruction of non-combatants on the high seas.

Contrasted with fears long and justly entertained in regard to the opening period of such a war, the fortunes of our industry had hitherto been marvellously undisturbed. For that they had to thank the Navy and the scheme of national insurance. Though no announcement had been made of the aggregate financial results in the case of hulls, enough was known to justify the statement that up to date on voyages in respect of which premium was payable the profit was substantial, while the case of cargo it was an open secret that the credit balance must be an exceedingly handsome one.

"We have yet to learn," continued Sir Kenneth, "what success will attend the enemy's latest threat of murder by mine and submarine, and small as the risk may be there still remains the possibility of desperate evasion by some of the enemy's cruisers. The capture of a few high-valued steamers and cargoes would put a different complexion on the account, and objection therefore can scarcely be taken to the keeping of a reasonable reserve against such contingencies."

The calamity of even a partial inhibition of seaborne supplies had been completely averted, and although the price of foodstuffs had risen, it had been incomparably less than in past wars. There had been no misgiving as to shortage of food or raw materials.

The President concluded by moving a resolution thanking the British and Allied Fleets for enabling the mercantile marine to carry on a measure of risk little greater than in times of peace. He added a tribute to the services rendered by the French, Russian, and Japanese Navies. There had, he said, perhaps been a tendency to make light of the possible results of the German campaign of submarine and mine warfare. As regards the main objective of that campaign, however, if it was intended either to scare us off the seas or to shut us up in port it would not succeed. (Hear, hear.) He was quite confident the Navy would be found competent to deal with this or any other devilment which the enemy might devise.

Lord Inverclyde, who seconded the resolution, said the importance of our command of the sea was a thing one could not measure. It was wonderful to realize that after seven months of war we were carrying on our sea trade as usual.

Mr. W. J. Cornack, Leith, thought the resolution went somewhat beyond the facts of the situation.

The President said though the activities of the German submarines had caused appreciable losses, it was not so very vile of the truth to say that the mercantile marine was pursuing its vocation with but little risk. (Hear, hear.) If the aim of the Germans was to scare British ships from the seas, or shut them up in the ports, it would not succeed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. F. C. Gardiner, seconded by Sir E. Hain, another resolution was passed thanking the Government for their foresight and resource in safeguarding by exceptional measures, in the presence of war, the integrity of the country's commercial institutions and activities.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO  
CORRUPT A CLERK.  
THE LANGKAT CHAIRMAN'S  
SPEECH.

A case of unusual interest at Shanghai last week was mentioned at the Police Court, before Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, when Messrs. David Hing, of 4 Yangkingpang, appeared to answer the following charge: "That he did on or about March 24th, 1915, corruptly give to Cyril Napier Chipp, employed by Messrs. George McBain, of 53, Ezechuan Road, the sum of Tls. 50 as reward for handing him a copy of a speech to be delivered at a meeting of the shareholders of the Langkat Company on March 31st, such speech being in the possession of the said Messrs. George McBain, and relating to their business as agents of the Langkat Company, against the Statute 6 Ed. VII., c. 34 Sec. 1."

The case was remanded till the 2nd inst. The Magistrate decided to admit defendant to bail in the sum of \$500 and two British sureties of \$5,000 each.

A London contemporary states that according to reports appearing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, George Carpenter—the marvellous young French boxer—has been wounded and is now a prisoner of war with the Germans.

## WAR NEWS.

WAR PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

"NOT ONE DISSATISFIED."

Two members of the Geneva Red Cross Association, Professor Edouard Noville and M. Victor van Berchem, who recently visited prisoners in the war camps in Great Britain, have now completed their report, of which, says the *Times* correspondent at Berne, I have received an advance proof. The report puts the number of German soldiers and officers who are prisoners in England at 10,000, and says not one was dissatisfied with his food or treatment.

## A DESPERATE ENDEAVOUR.

A Petrograd message says that General Kumanek, commander at Przemyśl, issued an order prior to the sortie, calling on his heroic soldiers to cut their way through the Russian lines and "rejoin the Austrian army, which is now near us. The honour of our country forbids us to fall an easy prey to the enemy." The soldiers were given five days' rations and new clothing and boots. Over twenty thousand should have been sorted, but many refused to obey. Only the 22nd Honved Division and the 85th Landwehr Brigade and the 4th Hussars took an active part, but they sustained a decisive defeat.

## THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

An official statement from Vienna says: "Having reached the end of its resources after 43 months of siege, the fortress of Przemyśl has fallen honourably. General Von Kumanek, finding the provisions shortening at the middle of March, decided on a final sortie. His troops early on the morning of March 19 sallied beyond the forts and withstood strong Russian forces in a seven hours' battle. The numerical superiority of the Russians forced the Austrians to retreat behind the forts. The Russians on the following night attacked Przemyśl from several sides, but the attacks were shattered by fire. The heroic defenders had only three days' provisions after the sortie and the commander issued instructions for the surrender. When the three days had expired, all war material was destroyed. An officer from the fortress reports that the commander succeeded in destroying the forts, including guns and ammunition. The enemy will not refuse to recognise the perseverance and gallantry of the heroic defenders. The fall of the fortress, on which the supreme command of the army had long reckoned, will not influence the general situation."

## GERMAN SPY'S DARING.

STEALS DEAD OFFICER'S UNIFORM AND  
MOTORS TO PARIS.

There have been many instances recently of detection of Germans in the uniforms of both France and England. One case, hitherto unreported, was that of a German officer who stole the uniform and papers of a dead French officer on the battlefield, and drove into Paris in an automobile. He actually went to the Ministry of War, and reported that a comrade of the officer whose clothes he was wearing was wounded.

But Paris is a bad place in which to masquerade, and before the German could get out of the city a telegram of warning had come from the front. He was stopped at the gates and questioned, and his replies not being quite satisfactory (although he spoke French perfectly), he was arrested, tried, and shot.

Recently, a British staff officer, with a red band round his cap, was stopped by a French officer and a French aviator on a boulevard in Paris and asked his name and regiment. The inquiries, bluntly put, were evidently based on suspicion, and the British officer was not unnaturally annoyed. However, he stated exactly who he was, and the incident—which attracted a small crowd—terminated with profuse apologies on the part of his questioners.

## COURAGE OF A GERMAN PRIEST.

The *Daily Mail* quotes a Lieutenant in the Indian Army who writes: "I went to occupy a trench from which the Germans had lately been evicted. It was quite dark, and on entering the trench at the head of my party I heard someone talking in a low voice. I crept forward as quietly as I could and saw what I imagined must be a doctor supporting the head of a wounded man. I called upon him to surrender, and he held up a crucifix towards me, so I knew he must be a priest. The priest was giving absolution to a dying Bavarian who expired a few minutes later. I went up to the priest, who, however, could not understand English or French. I know very little French, only a few words, in fact, so we fell back on Latin, in which, tongue we held a short and very halting conversation. As far as I could make out, he said that the Germans were suffering much from sickness, and he disliked the Prussians most cordially. Eventually, I allowed him to return to the German trenches, which I expect and hope he reached in safety. My men expostulated afterwards at my letting him go, as they thought it most important to kill the German 'Padre Dog.' The courage of a German priest in remaining to give absolution to his dying countrymen surpasses anything I have heard myself in the course of the present war, as he must have known that he would fall into the hands of not British soldiers, who might possibly have respected his calling, but into those of men who must have been represented to him as barbarous savages."

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY.

1.—Musketry will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—  
Saturday, 10th April at 2.30 p.m.—Part I, Recruits and Trained men of all units.  
Sunday, 11th April at 9.30 a.m.—Standard Test, Recruits and Trained men of all units.  
One N.C.O. of each unit having men firing will attend to assist the Instructor.  
Members must attend punctually at the time stated above. Any men arriving late will not be allowed to fire.  
Every member of the Corps (except Recruits who have joined since 28th February, 1915), who has not completed his musketry course for this season must attend on one or both of the dates mentioned.

JOINED.

2.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
No. 1,791 Sapper F. Soutar to Engineer Company.  
No. 1,892 Sapper J. W. Dixon to Engineer Company.  
No. 1,793 Pte. T. C. Nixon to Scouts Company.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 7th instant. N.I.

DETAIL.

4.—Officers on duty: Lieut. Rees, 2nd Lieut. Murphy and Cunningham.  
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Murphy.  
Medical Sergeant: Sergt. Ramsay.  
Medicinal Orderly: Pte. James.  
To furnish Guard:—

At Volunteer Headquarters.

7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 8th inst., Scouts Company.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 8th inst., No. 1 sec. Arty. and Left Sec., M. G. Co.

7 p.m. 8th to 7 a.m. 10th inst., Scouts Company.

At Mount Austin Barracks.

10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. tomorrow, No. 1 Section Arty. Bty. and Left Section M. G. Co.

10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 8th inst., No. 1 Section Arty. Bty. and Left Section M. G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Dated, April 6th.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN.

Hongkong, April 6th.

PARADES.—D. Company will parade at

Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

To-morrow April 7th, Co. Sgt.-Major

Cooke will take the parade. A. B. and

C. Companies will parade in the road

between the Law Courts and the

Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Fri-

day, April 9th. Dress drill order.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket

ground at 5.15 p.m. on April 7th, 8th

and 12th, dress drill order.

Signallers will parade in Murray Bat-

tery at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow April 7th.

Uniform optional.

MUSKETRY.—Part I (Trained men and

Recruits) will be fired at King's Park

on Saturday, April 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

Part II (Standard Test) (Trained men

and Recruits) will be fired at King's

Park on Sunday, April 11th, at 9.30

a.m. These parades must be regarded

as absolutely compulsory for all

members who have not yet completed

their Musketry training.

LEAGUE MATCH.—In the 2nd match fired

at the King's Park on April 2nd,

the Reserve Team beat that of the

Volunteer Corps by 40 points.

MAIN AND PEAK GUARDS.—The whole of B

Co. and Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

are warned to hold themselves in

readiness for duty during the week

commencing April 10th.

W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.—Central Police Station, 5.30

p.m.:—

Tuesday, April 6th.—1st Chinese Com-

pany and applicants for Indian

platoons.

Wednesday, April 7th.—The whole

Reserve, including recruits.

Thursday, April 8th.—The whole

Reserve, for inspection by H.E. the

Governor.

MUSKETRY.—Saturday, April 10th.—Musk-

etry practice for Platoon of 1st

Portuguese Company, postponed from

April 3rd. Peak Range, 200 yards at

2.30 p.m.

"Grimble Cup" Competition.—This

Cup was won by T. Arnot, the

runner-up being S. J. Chiu-chien.

Competitors who have not accessories

for properly cleaning their rifles must

return same to Store at very earliest

convenience, drawing Winchester in

lieu thereof.

F. C. JENKIN, A.S.P. (Reserve).

SACKING OF LOUVAIN.

GERMANS RELEASE 2,000 CIVILIAN

PRISONERS.

According to a telegram from Havre the

authorities in Germany have liberated 2,000

civilians from Louvain, who had been de-

tained as prisoners.

They were compelled to sign a declaration

to the effect that the destruction of Louvain

was due to the action of the inhabitants, who

had fired on German soldiers.

The released prisoners state that they ex-

perienced terrible moral and physical suffer-

ing in Germany.—*Central News*.

## INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL  
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SELTIS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,  
LTD., OSAKA.By appointment to the Imperial Household  
of Japan, Officially Recommended by the  
Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities  
of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR &amp; CO.

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## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[428]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,  
ALBUMS,  
and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA &amp; CO.

CANN ROAD, NO. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers  
In all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 5888. at 16, 37 and  
7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93]

## YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS  
AND COMPRODORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

## ASAHI BEER.



THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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## THE TIGER PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

## MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

## DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision at the Police Court, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon in the proceedings taken by Mee Cheung, photographer, of Beaconsfield Arcade, against Cho Cheong, a partner in the Great Eastern Photographic Studio, Des Vaux Road, for fraudulently selling two photographic prints of the tiger killed recently in the New Territory, such prints bearing the name of the defendant's firm which did not, in fact, make them. The charge was laid under the Fine Arts Copyrights Ordinance, 1901, section 3, which is as follows:—

3 (1). No person shall do or cause to be done any of the following acts:—(a) Fraudulently sell any photograph having thereon the name of a person who did not make or execute such work. (3) Every offender under this section shall forfeit to the person aggrieved a sum not exceeding \$100 or not exceeding double the full price, if any, at which all such copies have been sold.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: The defendant is a partner in the Great Eastern Photographic Studio. Another partner in the same firm, Lo Kam-lin, pirated a copyright photograph, of which the complainant holds the copyright, and sold the two copies as alleged. The copies sold, on the cards on which the prints were mounted, bore the name of the defendant's firm.

Mr. Shenton, for the complainant, has made three submissions, each one of which is essential to his case. He has maintained (a) that the photographs sold bore the name of a person (the defendant's firm), who did not in fact make them; and (b) that the sale involved a fraud on the complainant; and (c) that these proceedings, being of a civil and not of a criminal character, defendant is liable on the present summons to the legal consequences of the act of his partner. In case these proceedings should be later the subject of appeal, it is desirable to deal with all these submissions.

With regard to the first submission, the defendant's firm clearly in the manual sense of the word, did "make" the copies sold. But it is contended that this section of the ordinance is designed solely for the protection of copyright, and that therefore the word "make" in the section must be given a meaning correlative to that given to the term "author" of a photographic copyright in section 21 of the Copyright Act of 1911, by which the "author" is the owner of the "original negative from which a photograph is directly or indirectly derived." It would follow that in the legal terminology a photograph can only be "made" by the holder of the copyright, i.e., the owner of the original negative. Under this limitation the copies of the tiger photograph, which have been sold, will have been "made" by the complainant's firm only, and not at all by the defendant's firm. They will have on them "the name of a person" who did not make them. It does not, however, seem to me right to limit the meaning of the word "make" in this way in its present context. The language of the section can be traced back to the year 1862, and should not (without express direction) be interpreted in a narrow sense in order to be in accord with a provision which came into existence for this Colony in July, 1912. Further, the operation of the section is not confined to copyright articles. The proposition that the identical section in the English Statute is "independent of copyright" was advanced by counsel in "Carlton Illustrators and Jones," Coleman & Co., Ltd. (27 T. L.R., pp. 65 and 66) and in his opinion does not appear to have been questioned. I am therefore unable to agree with the first submission.

To proceed to the question whether the sale involved a fraud on the complainant. The section prohibits a "fraudulent" sale. No fraud is here alleged other than a deliberate infringement of the complainant's copyright. The question is whether such an infringement is "fraudulent" within the meaning of the section. It is to be noted that section 7, now repealed, provided specifically against infringement of copyright. On its repeal, a parallel section was enacted in substitution for it in the Copyright Act, 1911 (section II), but the summary remedies attached to the former provision have not been restored. To hold, then, that section 8, which has been retained, is capable of an interpretation implicitly repealing the offence set out in section 7, which has been repealed, would make the repeal of section 7 with its summary remedies, to this extent of no effect.

The meaning of the word "fraud" varies widely with the context. Here it seems akin to that assigned to the words "intent to defraud" in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1880, section 3, sub-section 1. The subject matter of both provisions is similar in character. "Intent to defraud" is held there to mean "an intent to induce the purchaser to take something which he does not know he is taking," (in *Stacey v. Chilworth Gunpowder Co.*, 24 Q.B.D. 90.) No "fraud" of this character is here alleged to have been committed. In a leading case on the law relating to conspiracy (*R. v. Welles and others*, 70 J. P. 127) a conspiracy to make pirated music for sale was held by the Common Sergeant to be distinct from a conspiracy to defraud. The offence was indictable as a conspiracy to cause civil injury. An infringement of copyright is rather an endeavour to damage a person's property than to deprive him of it. The wrong alleged is more closely analogous to "malicious" than to "fraudulent" crimes.

I am therefore led to decide that "fraudulent" in this section cannot be made to include an infringement of copyright. The wrong for which the complainant is requesting a remedy is not of a "fraudulent" nature.

The third submission—that the present proceedings are of a civil, and not criminal character,—conflicts directly with an authoritative decision. The question was raised with reference to proceedings under the corresponding enactment in the English Statute: "The Fine Arts Copyright Act 1902, section 7." In "*In re ex parte Graves*" (10 W. R. 993) it was held by Wood, L.J., that "The scope and purpose of the Act was throughout to make what was prohibited an offence, upon the commission of which conviction was to follow; and independently of the penalty recoverable, which was by no means a measure of the damage sustained by the person injured, he was at liberty to receive damages." This is therefore a criminal prosecution, and the defendant cannot be held liable for the act of his partner, of which he is not cognisant. The defendant is discharged. The law has provided a remedy for the wrong suffered by the complainant but that remedy is not under this section, and must be sought elsewhere than in this court.

Mr. Shenton (who appeared for the complainant) thereupon told His Worship that there would be other proceedings. He asked that a number of books, etc., which had been put in as exhibits should be retained for eight days in the custody of the Court.

Mr. Crew (for the defence) asked for the liberation of a current account book, and to both applications His Worship assented.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

Due to the fact that she had never technically closed her British registry, the suspension of the American registry of the *M. S. Dollar* was announced by the Department of Commerce on the 1st ult., says an American newspaper. According to officials, as soon as the British law is complied with her American registry will be effective. Melville S. Dollar, vice-president of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, said that he knew of no reason for the suspension of the American registry. The *M. S. Dollar* went to the east coast from Vancouver in November and steamed from Port Arthur, Tex., for Manila on February 2nd.

On March 20th, the *Toyama Maru*, a freight steamer built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European service, was launched in Nagasaki at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works. The new vessel is exactly the same in every particular as the *Toyoko Maru*, which was also built at the Dockyard and is now on her maiden voyage to Europe. She is a steel twin-screw steamer, and has been built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, by whom she will be classed, and according to Japanese Government requirements. The engines will be Parsons' geared turbines, made at the Dockyard. The gross tonnage is 3,360 and the horse-power, 3,800. Length, 445 feet; breadth, 58 feet; depth, 24 feet. Five holds with provides space for 12,000 tons measurement of cargo. The lifting appliances will include a 30-ton crane. There will be four two-berth cabins for first-class passengers, and lighting, ventilation, and safety appliances will be of the most modern description.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is contemplating the despatch of auxiliary European liners by way of Panama on the homeward voyage. The company has already despatched seven big cargo boats to Europe besides the regular liners since the close of last year to carry the accumulated cargo at the home ports. The result is very satisfactory so far as the outward voyage is concerned and large cargoes have been taken in at the different ports before they had reached Shanghai or Hongkong to take Chinese goods there. On the homeward voyage, however, little or no cargo can be got at either London or Marseilles, so dull is trade with the Orient in England and France. Even the regular liners can hardly fill their holds normally. In some cases scarcely half the normal amount of cargo is consigned. This circumstance has induced the company to plan the despatch of three boats to Panama on the homeward voyage. In that case they may touch Galveston and take in American cotton for Japan.—*Japan Times*.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

## AN OBLIGING THIEF.

Presenting a Chinese who was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday with the larceny of clothing and shoes, Inspector Gerrard said that the defendant was met on the Taipe Road by Constable Fallon, who stopped him, and asked him where he had obtained the articles he was carrying. The man then admitted that he had stolen the goods, and volunteered to conduct the constable to the places from which they were stolen. The constable accordingly went, and the owners were found. Defendant was sent to prison for two months.

## A TIMELY ARREST.

A Chinese who was charged with the larceny of \$175 in money and a watch was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Inspector Kerr told the Magistrate that defendant was left in charge of the complainant's shop in Hollywood Road during the latter's absence. When the employer returned he found that the defendant had disappeared. The police were informed, and the defendant was arrested as he was entraining for Canton. He had in his possession a duplicate safe key and a partly-finished key. Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed.

## THE ROYAL ENGINEER AT THE FRONT.

The following extracts from a racy letter supplies a vivid picture of the life of an R. E. officer at the front:—

"Fit and well in spite of weather, which is still wet. At present we have to keep very quiet by day. Near my place is a 'bike' shop, all blown to pieces. It looks very forlorn—ruined 'bikes' and the walls all covered with remains of gaudy French posters. It reminds me of H. G. Wells' book, 'War in the Air,' and 'Bert Smallways.' There is something very undignified about 'bikes' in war. There is no roof to my house, owing to shell fire, so it is rather damp at present. We had an anxious moment this morning, as we thought the Germans were going to shell, but they contented themselves with sending three or four shells. I believe we go into trench to-night. The trenches are horribly wet and we are digging new ones in front. One can see the Germans baling water out of theirs all day long."

We are now back in Brigade Reserve, having done our six days in trenches and front, and very unpleasant they were. We finished up last night with some heavy fighting. On our right, between us and the trench was a gap of about 500 yards, and it was decided that we should close it. We kicked off at 5.15, pitch dark, and extended right across the gap. We had, of course, taped off the line before. We carried rifles, spades, and one bandolier, and you can imagine how flat we lay when the Germans turned on the searchlight, for we were only 250 yards from their trench and in the open. They never discovered us, and we made the trench, handed it over at 1 a.m., came back here and slept the sleep of the just. It makes, I suppose, about 300 yards of advance. We unearthed two very dead Frenchmen, which was unfortunate, but we planted them again in a shell hole. We had no men left in the digging—an amazing thing, for we were right in the open, and one chance bullet removed half of the head of my right boot. I am sorry to say X was killed last night at 5. I had gone up from my company, which was in reserve, to bridge a little river which we had to cross. I reached the house where X was while it was still light, and so I went in and had tea with him—toast and sardines. Then I went on and did my bridge. On my way back I found him shot through the head just outside his house. Some unaimed bullet had hit him, or at least a bullet meant for someone else, for he was a long way behind the trenches. His going has hit me more than anything else, for he and I had been left alone with the Company since October and we went through all the Ypres business together in charge of it. He was a cheery soul and always saw the best side of things. He was only 20. We buried him in a little chureyard this morning—the church just a pile of stones and the top 6 ft. of the spire with its weather-cock neatly planted point downwards in the earth just where it fell, blown off by some shell. Some of our wounded officers are returning. Z, who got a bullet through his head at Soupir, is back. Our trenches are muddy and wet and where some idiot dug them along the line of a ditch, of course, they fill with water. We shove on and cut new ones continually. Apart from sniping, things are quiet, and I don't know what the Germans are doing here in front. I hope they aren't preparing some unpleasant surprise. Of course, all relieving trenches means a walk across the open among bullets. Naturally very few get hit, as it is dark, but still, there is such a lot of relieving that I think that sooner or later we shall most of us stop some odd bullet some day. However, for a mess full of "morituri" we remain very cheerful."

A London weekly states that a member of the House of Commons, lately returned from the trenches, and asked the question of when the war would end, replied that he did not know, but that he could tell where it would end. "Where?" was the inexpert reply. "250 yards from where we are now."

## THE SACRIFICE OF WAR.

## STRIKING SERMON AT UNION CHURCH.

Preaching at the Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, speaking of Easterday, said that the present one fell under circumstances in which its message stands out against a darkness which will never be obliterated from the memory of the youngest. The "Reaper whose name is Death" has been gathering a vast harvest, and one out of due season. The lives of the young, the strong and the capable are being laid down with a prodigality which it stuns us to think of. In Europe, hundreds of thousands of homes have been bereft, and distant though we are here, some whose faces we have known as fellow-worshippers in this church have given for their country that "last full measure of devotion which brave men do not grudge, but which no cause can accept without the utmost compunction and sore wrenching of the heart." One is not by way of demanding "To what purpose is this waste?" We are poor judges of what is or is not waste, and in the present conflict there are issues at stake in comparison with which no man has a right to count his life dear. The ancient pagans knew that to a true man it was sweet and pleasant to die for his country, and Christians are not behind them, especially when our country's cause is also that of human liberty and justice. But Christianity does set a new value upon every human creature, and this appalling expenditure of life is a calamity we cannot regard with stoic indifference. We do well to sorrow for it, to bemoan ourselves that the Creator did not produce life that it might be prematurely spilt, and that the nations of the earth must have gone far astray, seeing that the only way out of the pass they had arrived at is a path of blood and devastation. If the world realizes this in a degree which will lead it to avoid past errors, then even the terrible price now being exacted will not have been too high. After all, it is possible, not to overvalue life, but to value it on a wrong basis and for the wrong things. Perhaps it needed this stern call to supreme effort and sacrifice.

## A POINT IN CHINESE FINANCE.

The *Times* in its City Notes of March 1st says:—In a letter just received from our Peking Correspondent attention is called to rather an important point in the present condition of Chinese finance. "China," writes the correspondent, "is about to fall heir to a considerable sum of money. The re-organization loan of 1913 provided £2,000,000 for the indemnification of foreign losses sustained during the Revolution. At one time foreign claims on this account threatened to exceed the amount allotted, owing to the inclusion by the French of indirect claims. The French, after much irritating discussion with the Chinese, abated their demand, and the claims are now all practically settled for £700,000. There remains a balance of £1,300,000, which properly ought to be devoted to the extinction of the loan, but which the banks have agreed in principle shall go to the reduction of short term foreign loans. These have for long been a damaging factor in Chinese finance. Some of them represent liability of a rigorous character, and others distinctly not. German firms have for years past been selling arms to the Chinese at prices that worked out unprofitably to the Chinese Government, and were personally profitable to the Chinese concerned. The business has long been a scandal and always has operated to defeat the policy of the Powers, which has been to prevent the Chinese from making improvident transactions. Other items represent advances made to the Chinese on condition of receiving orders for warships and so forth. Some firms have been given Treasury bills in part payment, and those have been hawked round Europe at prices which seriously affect the credit of China and her capacity to float legitimate loans. It is felt that those who adventurously deal with the Chinese, in opposition to the collective policy of the Powers, and to the lesson by being left waiting for their money. If this surplus is to be devoted to the reduction of the short-term loans, it is to be hoped that discrimination will be shown, and that the foreign Governments concerned will insist that none of the money shall be paid on account of transactions that were plainly subversive of their own policy."

## GERMAN FUNDS AT TSINGTAU.

## LARGE SUMS CONFISCATED BY THE JAPANESE.

The *Nichi Nichi*, says the Japanese Military Administration Office in Tsingtau, notified the German Manager of the Tshua Bank of the confiscation of military funds deposited in the Bank to the amount of P.1,514,000. It was discovered later that there was still in the Bank \$10,000 official money, and \$800,000 of the Bank's funds. With regard to the disposal of those monies, it has been decided that the former is to be confiscated immediately, while as to the latter no decision has yet been reached. In view, however, of the fact that there are signs of the money being military funds, and that the Bank is of a semi-official nature, this will probably also be seized.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1850.) (TELEPHONE 1741.)

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.  
DECK AND ENGINE STORES.

PAINTS, OILS, CANVAS, SAIL CLOTH, Etc.

## SHIPS' UPHOLSTERERS.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER & Co's (DUNDEE) CANVAS.  
GOUROCK ROPE WORK Co's (PORT GLASGOW) CANVAS.

CHAS. PRICE & Co's (LONDON) ENGINE OIL.  
THE VALVOLINE OIL Co.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR VARNISH.

## THE "STAR" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

PROTECTIC IS BEST OBTAINED BY EMPLOYING  
UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES.

AS THE CHEMICAL USED IS NOT A LIQUID  
BUT A DRY POWDER, THERE IS  
NO DAMAGE TO FURNITURE  
OR OTHER ARTICLES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS,  
WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY, WILL PRESENT THE LATEST AND  
GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL: The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, LONDON,  
"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL: The Charming Comedy,  
"MRS. DOT."

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL: Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, LONDON,  
"DIPLOMACY."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL: The World-Famous Farce Comedy,  
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL: The Crackman Drama,  
"RAFFLES."

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL: The Delightful Play,  
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL: The Screaming Farce Comedy,  
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

PRICES ... .. \$3, \$2 AND \$1.  
Commencing at 9.15 Sharp. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [459]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## OF

## ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),  
THE 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH APRIL, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY  
AT 2.30 P.M., AT THE OLD POST OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL,

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

## COMPRISING—

BLUE AND WHITE VASES, JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES, 5-COLOURED VASES,  
JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES FROM THE TOWKOW TO MING PERIODS.  
5-COLOURED SCORNS (KANGHI), SUNG BOWLS, BLACK AND GOLD VASES  
(KANGHI), POWDER BLUE AND GOLD VASE AND PLATES (KANGHI).

FINE SOFT PASTE BLUE AND WHITE DISH (MING).  
FINE SOFT PASTE PENHOLDER (KIENLUNG).  
FINE FLAMBE WATER WELL (SUNG).  
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED BEAKER VASE (KANGHI).  
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED BOXES (KIENLUNG).  
BRONZE INCENSE BURNER (CHOW).  
1 PAIR FAMILIE ROSE JARS (YUNGCHING).

CRYSTAL, AGATE AND PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, KIENLUNG  
POWDER AND SEAL BOXES, Etc. Etc.

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 31st March.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1915. GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER. [449]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney made by G. MARTINI in favour of G. A. BENA has been Revoked.

G. MARTINI,  
by his Attorney,  
M. GRANDI.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [476]



## NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following approximate quantities of Government Coal:—

Takashima... 8,800 Tons.  
Tagawa... 9,780 "  
Yabari... 2,000 "  
Hongay Lump... 900 "  
" briquettes de guerre 3,000 "  
" " marine 200 "

Enquiries and quotations should be addressed to the NAVAL STORES OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, not later than the 14th inst.

G. L. PLATT,  
Naval Store Officer.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [477]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALACCA COAST.)

## S.S. "INDRADEO,"

On or about 25th April.

For Freight or information apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1915. [478]

## KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator.

Care of LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen... \$38.00  
Ladies... \$18.00  
Children... \$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Pouch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]



## NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

## KOMOR &amp; KOMOR

## ART UNION EXHIBITION OF

## WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI,

OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA,

etc., etc.

## ALL PICTURES WARRANTED

## TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

## YOKOHAMA.

## BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND

BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME

COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$3.00 per Share declared at To-day's Annual General Meeting will be Payable at the HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD. on and after THURSDAY, 1st April, 1915, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Town Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [463]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 26TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April, to SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915 both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [442]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

## THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6,013 for TWENTY (20) SHARES numbered 58103/61, in the above Company standing in the name of Mrs. LAURA MOISTOSH, having been Reported LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is produced within one month from date hereof, it will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued.

W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [417]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 35853/35862 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARLARK, Solidators, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates are produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

## ORDER AT ONCE.

## THE

## DIRECTORY

## AND

## CHRONICLE

## FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1915.

## INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

## BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy,

owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [83]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [392]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROSECUTION.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.

No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [305]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,

Princo's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [58]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knitford Terrace

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to—

A. B. AVASLA,

Care of E. PADANBY,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET.

NO. 168, MAGAZINE GAP,

"KENNELS."

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENNYHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon,

6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,

5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphreys

Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the

Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE BREEZEBLAT."

21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD,

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE

PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars apply to—

WALTER P. TURNER,

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour

immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the

FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury

on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11,

THE PEAK. Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor

Queen's Road Central.

"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.

"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK.

Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MEBION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished

(6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 58,

ELGIN TERRACE.

No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK.

Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"LOGATK," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"ELANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kallett

Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

No. 2, DES VUEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK

(Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First

Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## WATSON'S



## VERY OLD LIQUEUR

## SCOTCH

## WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 30 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

## THORNE'S



## THE WAR.

## THE FIGHTING AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

MOVING STORY BY A COMBATANT.

## THE KING'S EXAMPLE TO THE NATION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

MORE SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE FIGHTING AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

STORY TOLD BY A COMBATANT.

HEROIC DEATH OF COLONEL MC. ANDREW.

LONDON, April 6th.

A narrative of the battle at Neuve Chapelle by a combatant is published.

It says that the Lincolnshire and the Berkshire Regiments made the primary assault with the greatest dash. The former lost 311 killed and wounded.

Two companies made the first rush on the morning of March 10th under a hot fire. Captain Bastard was the first to reach the enemy's trenches, closely followed by Captain Peake with a blocking party. The latter rushed up to the trenches and threw grenades at the retreating Germans, compelling them to return to the trench where they surrendered. Captain Peake was shot as he advanced down the trench holding a blue flag in the air and thus offering a conspicuous target.

Two more companies followed through the gap and made the first charge, the men being most elated. Many were hit, but the companies continued to advance until they were checked by a deep channel of water. The men then retired for fifty yards and entrenched. Here they were exposed to an enflading fire causing many casualties, and eventually a sniper was hauled out of a "Jack Johnson" hole in a Scottish Rifles uniform and met his desert.

Meanwhile, the second Royal Irish Rifles came up to continue the pursuit. We cleared them lustily as they passed. Lieut. Graham was rallying them around him with a French newsboy's horn, giving the "halloo" occasionally just as a master collects the pack of hounds.

The Lincolnshire Regt. entrenched themselves under Major Howley, who took command after Colonel McAndrew was killed. We were sitting in the trench next morning when a sudden flash knocked the writer forward. He was unscathed, though Major Howley, who was sitting close beside him, was killed by the shell which came through the parapet. The writer says that Colonel McAndrew's leg was shattered shortly after the charge began, and he died within an hour. He must have suffered great agony, but his sole concern was how the regiment was doing. He asked constantly, "Have they taken the trenches?" and insisted upon being propped up so that he could view the assault, and he was thus watching when God called him.

## RAIN AND FOG.

Paris, April 6th. The evening communiqué states: There has been rain and fog on the whole front. We captured three lines of trenches in Billy Wood, south-east of St. Mihiel.

## BRITISH AIRMEN'S EXPLOIT.

THE DAMAGE AT HOBOKEN.

PARIS, April 5th.

To-day's communiqué states that there is nothing to report.

The French military authorities have received precise information of the damage done by British aircraft on March 26th. The airship shed at Bergien St. Eaugathe was seriously damaged, and also an airship.

At the shipbuilding yard at Hoboken the British airships burned two submarines, which were destroyed, and a third was damaged.

Forty German workmen were killed, and sixty-two were wounded.

## THE GERMAN WAY. GRIEVANCES OF SAXONS AND BAVARIANS.

LONDON, April 6th.

"Eye-Witness" at the British Headquarters says that everything has been quiet except for some fine marksmanship by our gunners, who exploded a magazine and obtained direct hits on German guns.

Prussians, Bavarians, and Saxons participated in the battle at Neuve Chapelle, but their co-operation was not hearty.

Saxon and Bavarian prisoners expressed great indignation at the way in which they were flung into action from Bois du Piez to support an imaginary firing line, and affirmed that they had been grossly mishandled by the Prussian officers.

The Germans treated their own wounded with the utmost callousness, and left many in front of the trenches. Our men, out of pity, went out to rescue them. The Germans continued to fire at them, although they knew that they were engaged on an errand of mercy to the Saxons and Bavarians who were lying wounded while the Prussians manned the trenches.

"Eye-Witness" quotes letters showing that foodstuffs in Germany are growing expensive, and that a great dearth of pig-iron is hampering the manufacture of munitions.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 6th.

The latest casualty list is as follows: Killed: W. Hadselle. Wounded: Major G. F. Evans, W. J. Forster (Jung), and Lieut. A. N. Smith (R.A.M.C.).

## A ZEPPELIN BAULKED.

DUNKIRK, April 6th.

A Zeppelin appeared in the roadstead on Sunday night, but was sighted by torpedo boats and returned to the German lines.

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN PROGRESS CONTINUED.

PETROGRAD, April 5th.

To-day's communiqué states: Westward of the Niemen we have continued our successful advance. At certain points there was desperate fighting.

In the Carpathians, northward of Barfeld, we took 1,200 prisoners. We have continued to progress in the Mezolabor and Usok directions, and taken 2,000 prisoners. We have taken another thousand in a fight north of Cernowitz.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SKIRMISH WITH "GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU."

PETROGRAD, April 5th.

An official announcement says:—Our fleet on Saturday exchanged shots at long range with the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, off the coast of Crimea. We pursued them till dusk.

Our torpedo-boat destroyers encountered them at night a hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the cruisers opened a hot fire and escaped.

## SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

TWO MORE STEAMERS

TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 5th.

A small Glasgow steamer, the *Oberon*, and a Russian ship, the *Hermes*, have been torpedoed in the Channel.

The crews were saved.

## THE LOSS OF A TURKISH CRUISER.

ROME, April 6th.

The Turkish headquarters admit the sinking of the *Medjidieh* while pursuing Russian mine-sweepers which had approached Odessa. The vessel struck a mine, and the crew were saved by other Turkish warships.

The *Medjidieh* was torpedoed to prevent the Russians saving her.

## GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WAR AND DRINK.

## THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

LONDON, April 5th.

The King has directed that from tomorrow no wines, spirits or bet shall be consumed in any of His Majesty's households.

## THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATMENT OF NEUTRAL VESSELS.

LONDON, April 5th.

10.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau to-night issued the American Note, with a covering letter from Mr. W. H. Page, the American Ambassador, who expresses an earnest assurance that the views of the United States are given in a most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the usual candour characterising the relations of the two Governments, to which in large measure is due the uninterrupted peace and amity which has existed between Great Britain and America for a century.

The Note dwells on existing International Law, and says that the novel feature of the British blockade is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts. It is manifest that the limitations placed on a neutral ship, beyond the right of search and stoppage of contraband, are a distinct invasion of neutral rights. Of course, the United States are not oblivious to the recent great change in naval warfare, especially owing to the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but whatever form an effective blockade may take it is possible to conform, at least, with the spirit and essence of the rules of war which permit neutral traffic except in contraband. The United States Government notes that Great Britain affirms the necessity to retaliate against German methods, but, recalling the principles on which Great Britain had always scrupulously acted, interprets this as the reason for certain extraordinary naval activities and not as an excuse for any unlawful action.

The United States expresses gratification at the wide discretion afforded to the Prize Court, and also at the instructions to the Fleet and the Customs Officials to act with the utmost promptitude. The United States takes it for granted that American merchantmen will not be interfered with unless carrying contraband or goods destined for, or proceeding to, belligerent ports affected. The Note concludes by anticipating that Great Britain will make full reparation for any act violating neutral rights, should any such occur, and by reiterating that the Government insists on the rights of United States citizens.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN AIRSHIPS FOR TURKEY.

ROME, April 6th.

Since March, the Germans have supplied Turkey with a squadron of Taubes which have been carrying out reconnaissance in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

## THE SERBO-BULGARIAN INCIDENT.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT BEING MADE.

ROME, April 5th.

The *Tribuna's* Salonika correspondent says that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is closed. Bulgaria has promised to give satisfaction and to punish the guilty.

SOFIA, April 5th.

The Serbo-Bulgarian incident is being amicably settled. The Bulgarian Commander at Stumritza contends that the trouble originated with the Serbian inhabitants on the frontier who revolted against the Serbian authorities and then fled into Bulgarian territory. Measures were taken to disarm such rebels.

## "PRINZ EITEL'S" AMERICAN VICTIM.

GERMANY ASKED TO PAY COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The United States has asked Germany to pay \$223,000 compensation for the sinking of the *William Erie* by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

LONDON, April 6th.

A message from Newport News says that the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard boarded the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and conferred with her Commander. It is expected that the vessel will be interned shortly.

## DISAFFECTION IN PORTUGAL.

BOMB-THROWING DEMOCRATS.

LONDON, April 6th.

The *Daily Mail's* Lisbon correspondent says that a religious procession at Caldas da Rainha on Friday was hooted by the Democrats. A fight ensued and shots were fired.

The crowd attacked a shop which was kept by a democratic leader, who bombed them, wounding several. The shop-keeper was arrested.

The houses of the democrats were searched for explosives on Saturday.

## DUTCH MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

The Dutch Mail steamer *Prins Maurits* has been wrecked off Cape Hatteras. Her crew of 49, and four passengers were drowned.

## THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

ACTIVE RECRUITING IN LIMERICK.

LONDON, April 6th.

Recruiting is most active in Limerick for the Munster Fusiliers. Crowds assemble nightly outside the Barracks and cheer recruits. This is the first time such a demonstration has taken place in Irish history.

## MR. BALFOUR'S SERVICES.

LONDON, April 6th.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government. He will be constantly engaged on the Imperial Defence Committee.

## DEATH OF A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

LONDON, April 5th.

At the inquest on the famous cricketer A. E. Stoddart, who was found shot, a verdict of suicide was returned.

[Andrew Ernest Stoddart, who was manager of Queen's Club, had, during his cricket career, captained two representative teams to Australia. His county was Middlesex, for which he made many notable performances. Stoddart was responsible for the highest score on record, 485, which he made in the match Hampstead v. Stoics on August 4th, 1886. The deceased had captained England both at cricket and Rugby football. He was in his 53rd year.]

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

## FRENCH COLONIAL SITUATION.

PARIS, April 3rd.

M. Doumergue, French Minister for the Colonies, stated before the Committee of Foreign Affairs that the colonial situation from the beginning of the war had been at its best. He pointed out that the state of siege or martial law decreed in Indo-China was for the benefit of the Colony. The situation there, he said, was excellent. Continuing his statement, the Minister stated that measures taken against strangers had been enforced, and he concluded his address by saying that the economic situation of the Colonies was excellent; commercial activity had been resumed and was already producing a surplus in the Budget receipts. The Minister notified that subscriptions sent from Relief Funds in the Colonies in aid of refugees showed the spirit of solidarity that existed.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, April 3rd.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to the 29th inst, and the Senate to the 22nd inst.

## SWELLING THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PARIS, April 3rd.

Russia has called up the 1916 class to the colours, thus adding 800,000 men to her Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## JACK JOHNSON BEATEN. SUCCESS OF WHITE COWBOY PUGILIST.

HAVANA, April 5th.

The white pugilist, Jesse Willard, beat Jack Johnson in a fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world in the twenty-sixth round.

The sympathy of the public was with Willard, who is a cowboy. There were fifteen thousand present, who cheered Johnson throughout, and many at the end of the fight forced their way to the platform and threatened the negro. The soldiers who were present to maintain order had to protect Johnson.

The fight was a forty-five round contest. Johnson, smiling and joking, punished his nervous opponent severely in the opening rounds, but after prolonged sparring the negro was evidently fatigued, while Willard suddenly became aggressive and did what he liked with Johnson in the last four rounds, finally knocking him out.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

## MORE SUBMARINES FOR HONOLULU.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

Secretary Daniels has ordered three more submarines to be sent to Honolulu.

## UNITED STATES FLEET TO GO TO PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

Secretary Daniels announced to-day that the Atlantic fleet will leave for Panama in July to be present at the official opening of the Canal.

## EXCURSION STEAMER SUNK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30th.

More than three hundred excursionists had a narrow escape from being drowned to-day when the steamer *General Frick* struck a rock off the Exposition grounds and was sunk. The *General Frick* had been chartered by Good Templars who were on the way to Vallejo to attend the dedication of a monument to the founder of their Order. Most of the passengers were women and children.

There was an entire absence of panic, disorder or confusion when the steamer struck and commenced rapidly to sink. Lifeboats put out from shore and from the warships of the Pacific fleet which were anchored near at hand. All the passengers were rescued.

## CHINESE VOLUNTEERS IN THE MALAY STATES.

At a meeting of Chinese at Ipoh on the 28th ult. to consider the question of the formation of a Chinese volunteer corps, it was agreed that a Chinese volunteer force of from 100 to 200 men should be raised for service in Perak only, all non-commissioned officers to be Chinese and the officer in charge to be nominated by the Chinese, and on condition that Government would supply drill instruction, ammunition, accoutrements and uniforms, and that the Chinese corps should enjoy the same privileges as the European volunteers.

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, April 1st.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

The boycotting of Japanese goods is now a matter of daily occurrence. Guilds in market places are prohibiting the buying or selling of anything Japanese. One would think it had reached the limit when servants refuse Japanese yen as payment! The old 'yen' is common money in the cosmopolitan currency here, and goes at the same rate as the Mexican dollars. The Japanese show their appreciation of the boycotting spirit by full page advertisements of their goods in the local papers! The native press is sovereign on the Japanese attitude. The Military Governor of the Province is sending troops to the various ports in order to guard and fortify against invasion, and Swatow has received its quota. There is no doubt that a great deal of irritation is caused by the inflow of Japanese soldiers into Chinese territory. In former years China would, with much less provocation, have resorted to severer measures than mere diplomacy to thwart the designs of the intruder.

CHINESE AND ATHLETICS.

In our neighbourhood there are inter-school Match Associations being formed. That the Chinese should change their time honoured reserved, retiring, not stoop-to-play attitude of their scholars and students to that of the 'os and tumble of the football and baseball field shows to what extent modern China is coming into line.

A MISSIONARY CENTENARY.

Any news of the week would be incomplete without mention of the commemorative services by the Native Christian Churches of the Centenary of the Rev. W. C. Burns, the first English Presbyterian missionary to China. The services were held in the various churches on April 1st. There are many alive still who remember him well. He arrived in China in the period of the Chinese Taiping Rebellion. He endeavoured to reach the Rebel lines at Nanking but failed. He had a remarkable facility in learning Chinese dialects. During his short career in China (1847-68) he visited Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Peking, and lastly Newchwang, where he died. Mr. Burns was one of the first foreigners who overcame the bitter, wrathful, anti-foreign spirit of the Swatow people. He placated them so much as to get their consent to live in his hired house in the then small fishing village of Swatow. His biography is very interesting for those who would like glimpses of those early days in Swatow and elsewhere. The intensity of foreign dislike will be appreciated when one reads that businessmen thought it wise to have their dwelling-houses on a small island at the mouth of the Bay about five miles from Swatow! It is now the summer resort of the Swatow community, and has a pleasant sandy beach and bathing ground.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

The gambling mania, ever rife amongst Chinese but tabooed by the Provincial authorities some time ago, is now getting out of hand again. It is the name, not the actual gambling, that law prohibits; for carried on under the name of "benevolent societies" it is permitted by the police!

THE CREDULITY OF THE CHINESE.

A native trying to play upon the credulity of the people declared that a certain idol predicted that there would be great distress this year. He begged the people to bring loads of oranges and rice to the temple praying the idol to avert the famine. They did so to the delight of the deceiver who appropriated the offerings of the people and sold them at their full value!

## WAR'S EFFECT ON FREIGHT MARKETS.

It is pointed out in our Freight Market Report, says the *Times* of March 1st, that chartering of tonnage for east of Suez was difficult to arrange on Saturday, since owners with suitable vessels were reserved pending possible developments in the Black Sea district.

If and when the Dardanelles are reopened to traffic a considerable demand for tonnage may be expected for both the import and export trade with Southern Russia.

Writing of the fighting around Ypres, the official *Evening* says:—In front of the trenches the German corpses still lie thick. At one part of the battlefield recently some 30 men tried to rush our line. At their head was a young German officer, who came on gallantly waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and then fell dead, and he lies there still with his sword in his hand and all his 30 men round him. It is the same all along the front in this quarter; everywhere the still grey figures can be seen lying, sometimes close together, sometimes singly, or in twos and threes.







GERMANY'S MOST COLD-BLOODED CRIME.  
THE STARVATION OF BELGIUM.

In the far-off days when peace once more shall shine upon the world there will be a vast deal of discussion no doubt, of Germany's cruelty. We shall wonder by which deed of darkness it was that Germany rose to the pinnacle of its guilty eminence. Some will award the sinister prize to the wanton murder of women and children. Others will choose for their gravest condemnation the purposeless massacre of irreconcilable masterpieces, such as Louvain and Rheims. I am not sure that the present pitiless starvation of Belgium, with all its slow, harsh, calculated brutality, will not incur the heaviest sentence at the judgment-bar of posterity.

Germany invaded Belgium that not a day's hindrance should be set in the way of her plan of campaign. Necessity, she declares, has no laws. Wherever she went she made a desert, and not even the salaried reporters of her reptile Press could call it peace. Such Belgians as were fortunate enough to escape found in exile a tranquillity which the invaders forbade them to enjoy in their own land. Those who remained behind are learning, in hunger and oppression, what it means to come beneath the heel of a barbarian.

The facts declared in a letter addressed by Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Committee for Relief in Belgium, are almost beyond the limit of human belief. So vile a monster has the German become that he cheerfully witnesses the gradual starvation of a whole people. He does more than this. He makes a strenuous effort to exact from his dying victim whatever he left him of money or food. Until December last the Germans requisitioned for their own soldiers such supplies as might have served to keep the Belgians alive. With a refinement of cruelty they have stolen from the hungry citizens corn and cattle which they have sent to regale the Germans at home. And to prove that no feeling of natural pity can mitigate their greed they still extort from a dying nation the vast sum of £1,600,000 a month!

It is not enough for the Kaiser to shout like a footpad, "Your money or your life" in Belgium's ear. "Both your money and your life," he cries aloud. Having stripped an industrious people of its livelihood, he still insists that by hook or by crook it should find him money. And this he does, though by all the laws of decency and sound morals he lies under the deepest obligations to support the Belgians whose fair land he has violated, whose cities he has destroyed, whose peaceful inhabitants he has massacred, the sources of whose wealth he has abolished. A great part of Belgium is occupied by German troops who have invaded it without warrant and for their own purpose. Whose duty, then, is it to see that the inhabitants of this forlorn country are protected against cold and hunger? If it be not Germany's then law and morality are alike dead in the world.

Germany, in the fury of her egoism, flitches the crust from the starving man, and by her cynical policy makes the proffered alms of others impossible. As Sir Edward Grey explains, Great Britain would gladly come to the help of Belgium if only Germany would cease her policy of requisitions and exactions. Germany refuses to abandon her agreeable income of £1,600,000 a month and thus renders Great Britain helpless. With the best will in the world we could hardly subscribe to the support of Belgium if all that we gave did nothing else than facilitate the feeding and the maintenance of the German Army. All that is indifferent to the Germans. Let the Belgians starve, they say, rather than that our exaction should fall short by a shilling.

For sheer wickedness, born of cowardice and greed, it would be utterly impossible to match this policy in the annals of the world. There may, perchance, be found some palliation of excesses committed in the heat of blood. The savage who is drunk with slaughter suffers a deserved retribution like other inmates of the custody of humanity measured and cold-blooded. It comes not in a frenzy of excitement. It is all part of a purposeful plan, and is duly set forth in textbooks. The German soldiers are gravely admonished into brutality. The officers are glad enough to leave the feeding of the Belgians so long as there are still left upon the emaciated victim some useful pickings for themselves. Here at any rate is a proof of heartlessness which none can gainsay, and which will remain as another indelible stain upon Germany's name to the end of time.

Yet at the moment that our adversary most callously betrays her inhumanity she seems to regain the favour of those foolish persons who at the beginning of the war believed it a mark of intellectual superiority to plead her cause. Our English professors, who we thought had gone into a quiet hibernation of shame, are bestirring themselves again. Here, for instance, is Professor Pigou, who refuses to believe that the German is so bad as his enemies describe him. If the atrocities of Louvain and Rheims have not moved our wisacres, they will scarcely be moved by the systematic starvation of a whole country. Yet it is strange that in the very midst of the atrocities they should be thinking already of what sort of a peace might suit Germany. They assume, it appears, that the Allies will win—so much they yield to "patriotism." And then, having caught the bear in fancy, they insist that no parties to his skin shall be cut from him where he would hurt it or swing it. Let there be no "penal peace." cries the magnanimous Professor Pigou. Let us make terms "with a nation still strong." Why this should be the summit of his hopes is not clear, unless it be that he believes in the theory of a swift revenge. Another professor—this one of Oxford—pleads that there shall be no humiliation of Germany. Germany, who has spared nothing, shall herself be spared. The massacre of Belgium, Louvain, Rheims—all must be forgotten and forgiven lest the feelings of Germany should be hurt! Are the feelings of Germany, then, so tender towards others that we can surmise in herself an exquisite sensibility?

The truth is that on either side the professors have played an evil part in the Great War. The professors of Germany, comfortably endowed by the State, have shown themselves more thirsty of blood than the War Staff itself. Our English professors, as at the beginning they eagerly espoused the cause of the enemy, demand now after seven months of savage warfare merciful and humane terms for the law-breakers. Happily, the professors will not be asked to assist when the terms of peace are signed. If the Allies win they shall do justice upon the offender with sword in hand. And the Germans shall receive as much pity as he deserves who has extracted the uttermost farthing from a starving people by all the barbarous methods of the thumbscrew and the rack.

—Daily Mail. AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE ORDEAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON.  
PRO-GERMANS AND THEIR INTRIGUES.

"The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson" and "The Attitude of a Great Neutral People during the War" are the subject of a most interesting article by Mr. Clarence Roberts, the editor, in the March issue of *World's Work*.

The writer, who has just returned from a visit to the States, says American sentiment is overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies, but he points out that there are many strong pro-German influences at work.

THE PRO-GERMANS. Of the pro-Germans (he writes), Americans of German origin and descent form the great majority. It seems that about one-half of those are active in promoting movements for sympathy with the Fatherland. The greatest strength which the legitimate pro-German element can muster is exercised by a group of German-Jewish bankers in New York, with channels for propaganda stretching throughout the length and breadth of the country.

So active has this group been that it has practically forced the formation of an opposing group of great financial houses sympathising with and having business connections in England, France, and Russia. The result is that Wall Street is like an armed camp, with two great groups, one headed by the German-Jewish firms and the other by J. P. Morgan & Co. This division is perhaps more concentrated in the financial world than outside, but it runs through all ranks of life and all grades of society.

The result is that there is far more actual conflict going on in the United States than there is in England. Heated discussions are taking place at every dinner table and every street corner and every public-house. Most of the latter have large signs up saying, "This house is neutral." "We want no war fights here." "Leave your war talk outside."

THE VERSATILE BERNSTORFF. The article also refers to the many other forms of German intrigue, and makes the following reference to Count Bernstorff:—

"In spite of daily, almost hourly, rebuffs, the German Ambassador at Washington, with a bravery worthy of a better cause, keeps himself constantly in the public eye, determined that, at least in his own person, the cause of his country shall be always in evidence. At clubs he purposely joins groups engaged in hot dispute and overhears many scathing remarks about the policy of his Emperor and his Government. He calls assiduously, and enters New York and Washington drawing-rooms, often to overhear extremely unpleasant remarks, even about his own partners in the German propaganda. But he goes steadily on, and by sedulous attention wins a convert here and there."

A MAN TO MAKE HISTORY. In regard to President Wilson's position Mr. Roberts says there are few on this side of the water who realise how badly he has been served by Fate and by his friends. But he faces a world of turmoil with a head unbowed and a brave spirit confident in the justice of the principles he proclaims.

The article concludes:—"Those who imagine that the President or his Government have been playing at politics with an eye on German elections know little of the actual situation. From his very character, the President is above pandering to any such un-American influences; and when the time comes he may be depended upon to make quick work of any organization which boldly bases its foundations upon the allegiance of a dual citizen-ship. His conduct of many complicated problems has been so scrupulously correct, his determination towards neutrality so obviously to our advantage, that it is difficult to understand the attitude of his assailants on this side. He is fighting a bare fight single-handed. Those who love him always associate him with the lines of his own favourite poem, 'The Happy Warrior.' Let there be no mistake about it, this man will make history. Already his sign-manual is imprinted upon the century."

## IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON IN WAR TIME.

BY A FAR EASTERN RECRUIT.

In a letter received from Mr. G. Bowden, a Japan resident who volunteered for service and has since been granted a commission, he mentions that in going across France from Marseilles, where he left the steamer, the principal thing that struck him was the prevalence of mourning. "There was hardly a woman of the middle or upper classes," he says, "who was not in black. Also of course very young men to be seen about. Otherwise things looked fairly normal."

Mr. Bowden's references to London are also of interest, coming as they do from one to whom the conditions were new. He says:—"In London what strikes one most are the recruiting posters and the darkness of the streets at night. 'Big Ben' is not illuminated and does not strike the hours. Shop fronts are not illuminated, blinds are down in the houses and in the trains, and motors are not allowed to use their headlights, but just one or two dim side lights. No alcohol is sold after 10 p.m., and generally as far as the streets or restaurants are concerned, things are pretty quiet, not to say depressing. The theatres are in full swing, and there is an extraordinary revival of old pieces, 'The Flag Lieutenant,' 'The Country Girl,' and so on. There are crowds of men in khaki all over the place, and any amount of 'temporary' officers. It does one good to see in the theatres and elsewhere almost all the better class fellows are in uniform. In fact, one doesn't see very many of them who are not."

The scale of the recruiting posters is extraordinary. The base of the Nelson column is all boarded in and painted with large inscriptions: "England expects this day that every man will do his duty." "No sacrifice is too large when honour and freedom are at stake, and so on. The front of the Carlton Hotel is covered with huge inscriptions, and all the taxicabs have similar notifications on them. The posters are mostly very clever and effective. Altogether I must say that one is glad to get into uniform. On the other hand, though I think they appreciate fellow coming home as we did, I don't think they really expect it."

As Mr. Bowden speaks French, he was offered an appointment as lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, and though he would have preferred an appointment in one of the fighting regiments, he accepted it, as it enabled him to proceed at once to the front, on what is of course very onerous and important and somewhat dangerous duty, while otherwise he would have had to remain in England for some months before being sent to France or Belgium.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HOME LIFE IN GERMANY.  
THE MORNING GREETING: "MAY GOD PUNISH ENGLAND."

The following striking article is reprinted from the *Scotsman*:—

I have just returned to this country after eight months in Germany (where I was detained since the declaration of war) with the family of Baron von X., near—, and the following is a short account of my impressions of home life in that country.

"My God, für König und Vaterland" are the words which have rung in the ears of every patriotic German since the beginning of August, when war was officially declared in their country. Everyone was greatly excited, and on the estate where I was living the enormously fat henwife, known as the "Kaginsky" or "Dicke Frau," subsided in floods of tears, believing that the French were coming to invade her native land. At first the family quite approved of England's attitude, and said, "The English do not want war, but are going to be the judges, though this we have not invited them to be!" A few days later, when England declared war, the whole country received a great shock. In church one could hardly hear the parson's voice for the weird weeping and moaning of the peasants, which sounded like the cooing of many doves. For the Germans are a people of great emotional sensibility.

It is true that the terrible devastation in Belgium increased, when Antwerp, Liège, and Namur fell, the excitement became unbounded. The result of the attack on Belgium was considered splendid, and the people thought that they were indeed gods of the earth, inspired by the Almighty! Ah, these wonderful "Kultur-volk," they tell you that every German soldier carries a volume of Goethe in his pocket!

The hatred of England increased daily, and dreadful stories were circulated of the treacherous behaviour of the English. The local outlook upon the war was exceedingly narrow, and the people showed no anxiety for the overthrow of their country. This was largely due to the influence of the Press, for good progress was always reported from the Eastern and Western battlefields, and the people had blind confidence in all that the papers told them, and in particular in Wolff's papers, which are the most reliable in the world.

I asked Baron X. a few weeks ago what he really thought the final result of the war would be. "It will be finished," he said, "in May or June, and Germany will keep all the fortified towns in Belgium; she will take several of the English and French Colonies and part of the north of France; and England will have to pay her a large sum of money. England will, of course, only be a secondary power after the war." I always knew by my host's manner whether things were going well for Germany. When a victory was proclaimed the atmosphere was turned into a dreadful instrument quite out of tune, and everyone danced to the strains of "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles," and the flag was hoisted over the Schloss.

When the Germans bombarded Rheims they told me that they were forced to do so because the French had shot from the tower with machine guns! We heard that the German cruiser was sunk by a mine. The Allies' victories were either ignored or greatly modified. We never heard of the Russian successes against the Turks in the Caucasus, or a clear account of the destruction of the *Blicher*, but were told that the *Zion* had been sunk!

Every morning, instead of greeting each other in the usual way, the household said, "May God punish the English," and they all declared that their only enemy was England. One day while we were out for a walk I happened to notice a Belgian wagon attached to a German train, and I remarked (inwardly boiling with rage), "There is one of the Belgians vans that you have stolen." They were very indignant, and replied, "Stolen! You mean that we have fought for it with our blood!" As a nation, I found the Germans exceedingly conceited and ambitious. The family with whom I was staying frequently discussed German trade and the importance of their country as a trading centre. One day at dinner, when England's trade had been somewhat slightly referred to, and the fact that everything in Germany was superior to anything else duly impressed on us, I could not help remarking, "Thank Heaven, I personally was not made in Germany." This somewhat shocked the company, the baron left the room, and the children called "Pui! pui!" The German likes to stamp his own personality upon a foreigner, and, generally speaking, he has little imagination.

Two months I spent in Germany, and we were practically destitute of paraffin oil, and stumbled about with candles until petrol lamps were obtained. Every possible economy was observed in war time; all the bread baked contained potato meal, and cakes were almost an unheard-of luxury. The German aristocracy live very simply, and in war time he who eats more than is absolutely necessary is, so the papers warn him, betraying his country.

Most of the agricultural workmen in Germany are Poles who leave Poland in the spring, returning in the beginning of November. Germany has at the present time over two million Poles who have been interned since last November, so that her agricultural labour continues as usual. These outcasts can occasionally obtain permission to visit neighbouring towns on Sundays; otherwise they are treated very strictly, the Germans realising that if united they would make quite an army.

The family with whom I lived had very little imagination, and could not understand why I wanted to return to England, and thought that I should remain with them till the war was over. Frequently they remarked, "Take our advice, and stay here; no one is sure of his life in England. And everyone imagined that Zeppelins were continually dropping bombs on English towns. The parson considered England far from an ideal place to live in. 'The English travel a great deal,' he said, 'because they are so lonely on their island.' I could not resist smiling, and remarked, 'London is the largest city in Europe.'

During war time every foreigner in Germany was suspected of being a spy, and every precaution against spying was taken. One day near E— we passed an exceedingly pugacious and unpleasant-looking policeman, who glared at me as though I were a wild animal escaped from the Zoological Gardens. His manner was so extraordinary that none of us could keep from laughing. A few days later this

delightful official appeared at the Schloss, and, asking to see the baron on business, complimented him on his "most interesting" letters, and after much discussion the policeman, soothed by a glass of beer, beat a hasty retreat.

At length the moment had come when I was going to leave Germany, with her victories and defeats, self-reliance and delusion. I saw the tower over the old railway for the last time, with its bright light shining like a beacon over the snow-covered land; and as we drove slowly away over the ice-covered roads in the darkness of a bitterly cold morning en route for Holland, I had mingled feelings of regret and relief.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## SHAMERS.

BANCA, British str., 3,794, A. M. King, 5th April—Yokohama 20th March, General.—P. & O. Co.  
CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,200, Morse, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHANGSHA, British str., 1,403, F. O. Campbell, 25th March—Melbourne 18th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILAN, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjerth, 1st April—Bangkok 2nd March, Rice—Thoresen & Co.  
CHIVUN, British str., 1,177, W. Ross, 25th March—Shanghai 24th March, General.—Chinsea.  
DAYA MARU, Japanese str., G. Goto, 21st March—Wakamatsu 25th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

DAGFIN, Norwegian str., 807, A. T. Salvesen, 4th April—Bangkok 25th March, Rice—Chinsea.  
ESANO, British str., 1,127, M. P. Baker, 4th April—Dunry 28th March, Grain.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Y. Christensen, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice—Chinsea.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgson, 2nd April—Saigon 19th March, Rice and Rice Meal.—Douglas Lapsley Co.  
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, Spencer Wildo, 3rd April—Saigon 20th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HARLOS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Arundson, 2nd April—Bangkok 27th March, General.—Order.

HILD, Norwegian str., 747, G. Jensen, 3rd April—Bangkok 25th March, Rice—Chinsea.  
HINSANG, British str., 1,695, A. C. Kennedy, 30th March—Sandakan 24th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HONGKONG, French str., 762, Marquerite, 25th March—Hoibow 27th March, General.—A. R. Marty.

KASHING, British str., 1,134, Byers, 2nd April—Bangkok 26th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
KEIRO, British str., 1,184, D. Inadunni, 1st April—Haiphong 2nd April, General.—Order.  
KEXON MARU, Japanese str., 2,109, S. S. Asaki, 1st April—Weihaiwei 29th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KUM-CROW, British str., 1,450, J. H. Martin, 4th April—Saigon 31st March, General.—Order.  
KWANLOES, Chinese str., 1,408, J. McArthur, 30th March—Shanghai 21st March, General.—Chinsea.  
MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,180, N. A. Starkey, 5th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Flour.—Order.

ON SANG, British str., 1,787, G. T. Tough, 4th April—Calcutta 20th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PAPA MARU, Japanese str., 1,022, Flashman, 5th April—Bangkok 29th April, Rice—Order.  
SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 2,292, T. Trices, 30th March—Singapore 23rd March, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SUNGKING, British str., 1,308, Robertson, 4th April—Haiphong 2nd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
TAMING, British str., 1,350, T. H. Pennefather, 2nd April—Manila 25th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
TELENA, British str., 3,124, Thackray, 1st April—Shanghai 26th March, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,268, S. Togo, 2nd April—San Francisco 6th March, General.—T. K. I.  
TUNES, Norwegian str., 1,039, O. Cornelissen, 4th April—Swatow 4th April, Rice—Chinsea.  
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,081, Asai, 3rd April—Mike 26th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAI SHING, British str., 1,170, Picknell, 5th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
WENCHOW, British str., 650, Purslow, 4th April—Hoibow and Pakhoi 4th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, John Cantell, 3rd April—Panama 22nd March, General.—Dodwell & Co.  
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,909, E. L. Jones, 5th April—Shanghai 1st April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 4th April—Yokohama 22nd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.  
TODAY  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Ceramics, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.  
TO-MORROW  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Ceramics, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Saturday, 10th April.—  
New—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Milkmaid."  
Monday, 12th April.—  
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Mrs. Tot."

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.  
From Hongkong: 23rd April. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo: 17th May.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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For Steamers Sails.  
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"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"... On 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.  
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Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [363]

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\* TWITAROEM... HANGHAI & KOBE Second half of Mar.

\* TIKINI... JAPAN First half of Apr.

\* TILATJAP... JAPAN First half of Apr.

\* TIKENBAGO... JAPAN Second half of Apr.

\* TIBODAS... SHANGHAI Second half of Apr.

\* TIMANOEF... SHANGHAI First half of May.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [135]







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